United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit



APPELLANT'S APPENDIX

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74-2518

United States Court of Appeals

FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

Docket No. 74-2518

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Appellee,

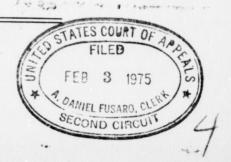
-against-

GARY WARREN, a/k/a MICHAEL CHUNN, Appellant.

ON APPEAL FROM THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

GOVERNMENT'S APPENDIX

David G. Trager, United States Attorney, Eastern District of New York.



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Transcript of Proceedings for June 25, 1974 (73 Cr. 961) before the Honorable Jack B. Weinstein A-1

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS FOR JUNE 25, 1974 (73 CR 961) 1 BEFORE THE HONORABLE JACK B. WEINSTEIN 1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 2 EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK 3 4 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 5 -against-6 73 CR 961 GARY WARREN 7 a/k/a MICHAEL CHUNN 8 9 United States Courthouse 10 Brooklyn, New York 11 June 25, 1974 10:00 o'clock a.m. 12 13 14 Before: 15 HONORABLE JACK B. WEINSTEIN, U.S.D.J. 16 17 18 19 20 21 I hereby certify that the foregoing is a I hereby certify that the foreguing is a true and accurate transcript from my stem true and accurate transcript from my stem.

Acting Official Court Reporter 22 23 Official Court Reporter U. S. District Court 25

DAVID G. TRAGER, ESC., United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York

BY: GUY HEINEMANN, ESQ., Assistant United States Attorney

LEGAL AID SOCIETY
Attorney for Defendant

BY: EDWARD KELLY, ESQ.

THE COURT: Yes Mr. Heinemann.

MR. HEINEMANN: Your Honor I had discussions with two different United States Officers all yesterday afternoon because of a disagreement as to the handling of this defendant. I was in touch with the office of the Chief of Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Section of the Criminal Division in Washington. There is still a disagreement and consideration how this district as well as the other districts should handle the case pending against Michael Chun a/k/a Gary Warren. In fact, at this point the Assistant Attorney General for the Criminal Division has become involved in the negotiations and discussion.

I know the Government should be able to expeditiously speak with one voice but it has taken at least to this time to even reach the point where we are on the verge, I hope, of a policy.

I was going to ask the position of the defendant.

MR. KELLY: Your Honor, I have been a party
to some of the things Mr. Heinemann has referred
to and the defendant's position at this point, your
Honor, is that there will not be a trial in this

case. I think the defendant will plead guilty.

However, priot to entering a guilty plea I think
the defendant would like to have a hearing to
determine whether or not the manner in which he
was brought into this country comes under the
Toscannino Case.

As I understand, the defendant was not extradicted from Brazil, he was expelled from the country and placed on board a plane and handcuffed and brought here by Brazilian Agents.

Prior to any guilty plea on the defendant's part I would like to have a hearing on whether or not he was denied due process as an American Citizen that when brought in in the manner he was. If he would lose the motion the defendant would plead guilty of course, and I would like to preserve that issue on appeal without going through the start of a trial in order to preserve that issue.

THE COURT: What I think you could do is try the case on the record and stipulate.

We will release the jury, we will not need it in this case and we will hold a hearing immediately. When will the Government be ready for the hearing.

MR. HEINEMANN: Well your Honor, there would be a number of cables to obtain. In fact I would have to be in contact with the American Agents who are in contact with the Brazilian Government. I do not know.

As I understand the Brazilian Government made a determination that this defendant was an undesirable alien to have in their country and based on their own immigration laws and the privileges they extend to foreigners decided to expel him.

He was expelled, I believe, under the custody of Brazilian Agents or Police Officers to Kennedy Airport.

I think that there was definitely communication between the United States Government Drug Enforcement Administration and the Brazilian Government that may have led to their evaluation he was an undesirable. As to the details I do not know.

THE COURT: When would the defendant feel he would be ready? The burden is on him I believe.

MR. KELLY: Well I do not know your Honor.

I have not been faced with this particular problem before. I thought that by the defendant taking the witness stand and testifying as to the manner in which he was brought into the country he would out a prima facie case, and it would then fall upon the Government to come forward. I think all the material

is in the hands of the Government. They know how they brought him here, they know what communications they had with the Brazilian Government.

THE COURT: We will have the hearing start this morning and you may make out a prima facie case.

THE COURT: We will take a recess while I hear other matters.

(A recess was taken.)

MR. KELLY: Fine Judge.

MR. HEINEMANN: Your Honor before we proceed

I would like to bring to your Honor's attention and

I am sure your Honor is aware, of the issues on

consent of Government can be preserved for Appellate

review and Court of Appeals if that was the case,

United States v. Mitchell Rothberg decided a Court

of Appeals last June, June 8, 1973. I do not have

the recorded citation there with other cases

referred to in the footnote 1 of the opinion, United

States v. Mann and United States v. Doyle.

MR. KELLY: That is what I had in mind when
I indicated there would be a guilty plea preserving

THE COURT: So we will not have to try it on stipulated fact.

MR. KELLY: That is correct.

THE COURT: I have some serious reservations

as to the Court of Appeals entertaining an appeal after a plea of guilty on the issues but if counsel wishes to proceed in that way you are entitled to do so. I expect defense counsel to point out to the client fully the procedural problems involved so he will understand he runs some risk when he pleads guilty. I do not believe this procedure as used by the Circuit is authorized.

You may proceed.

MR. HEINEMANN: Your Honor has requested

defense to make a prima facie case on the issues.

MICHAEL CHUN, having been first duly sworn took
the witness stand and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. KELLY:

- Q What is your name?
- A Michael James Chun.
- Q Where were you born Mr. Chun?
- A In Pasadena, California.
- Q As far as you know are you a citizen of the United States?
 - A Yes I am.
- Q And have you ever renounced your citizenship at any time?
 - A No I have not.

Have you ever become a naturalized citizen

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A	No.
Q	Mr. Chun, directing your attention to

Q Mr. Chun, directing your attention to

November of 1973 could you tell us where you resided at
that particular time?

A In Bogota, Colombia.

of another country?

Q Did there come a time when you left Bogota, Colombia?

A Shortly after November, 1973.

Q Would you tell us the facts and circumstances under which you left Bogota, Colombia?

A I was living in Bogota, Colombia and American Agents along with Colombian Agents came to my house.

Q How do you know that American Agents were involved Mr. Chun?

A Because they drive a diplomatic car and their diplomatic car was out in front of my house at that particular time it was told to my wife.

- Q Did you see the car yourself?
- A No I did not see it.
- Q What happened after this happened?
- A I left Colombia for Ecuador.
- Q Did you go alone to Ecuador?
- A Yes, I went alone to Ecuador and I called my

Chun-direct

wife and she came to Ecuador.

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- Q How long did you stay in Ecuador?
- A Approximately two weeks.
- Q Were you charged with any violations of law while you were in Ecuador?
 - A No.
 - Q After two weeks did you t' Ecuador?
 - A Yes I did.
 - Q Where did you go?
- A I went from Ecuador to Peru in transit and then on my way to Rio de Janeiro.
- Q There arrived a time when you arrived in Rio de Janeiro?
 - A Yes.
 - Q How long did you reside in Rio de Janeiro?
- A I arrived in Rio de Janeiro the first of January until June 12, 1974.
- Q What did you do while you were in Rio de Janeiro?
 - A My wife and I had a clothing factory.
- Q During that period of time that you were in Brazil in Rio de Janeiro, did you violate any Brazilian law?
 - A No.
 - Q Did there come a time when you were arrested

by Brazilian authorities?

- A Yes.
- Q Would you tell us the facts and circumstances under which that occurred?

A I am not exactly sure if it was June 12the
the day I was arrested, I think it was. I was arrested
10:00 o'clock in the morning and they came into my apartment
and told me that they had been notified by the American
authorities that I had murdered an American agent and also
had been trafficking.

- Q Trafficking in what?
- A In drugs.
- Q Did these agents show you any authorization of any papers of any sort?
- A No, they had no authorization, just strictly telephone conversations at the time.
 - Q Were you then taken someplace?
- A They took me to the Central Office in Rio de Janeiro.
- Q What happened when you went to the Central Office?
 - A They interrogated me.
 - Q How long did they interrogate you?
 - A Five or six hours.

Consulate at this time?

A No.

Q Did anybody come to visit you from the American Consulate?

A On one occasion, a Vice-Counsel, a woman, came into the detention jail where I was being kept and she did not talk to me, she looked at me and walked away.

- Q You were in custody during this period of time?
- A Yes I was.
- Q About how long were you in custody in Rio de Janeiro?
 - A Four days.
- Q During that time did you participate in any deportation hearings on the Brazilian law?

A No. They told me they were going to send me to Brazilia for deportation hearings and they found out my wife was eight months and four to five days pregnant so they didn't have a deportation hearing at that time.

Q Were there any deportation hearings of any type you participated in?

- A No. of part of the sent of the figure force
- Q What happened at the end of the four days during which you were in custody?
 - A They took me to the airport in Rio de Janciro.

13 A 1 Chun-direct 13 2 Who took you to the airport? Q 3 Two agents. A 4 Brazilian agents? Q 5 A Yes. 6 What transpired at the airport? Q 7 They signed all my papers to leave the A 8 country. 9 Did you sign any papers? Q 19 A No. 11 (Continued on next page) 12 13 14 15 16

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1		Chun-direct A 14
2	0	Did you consent at any time to leave the
3	country?	
4	A	No.
5	Q	What happened when you were placed on board
6	the airplane?	
7	A	They handcuffed me and put me on an airplane.
8	Q	What was the airplane you were placed on?
9	A	It was a Pan American airline 707 and I think
10	it was Flight	201.
11	Q	What transpired when you were aboard the plane?
12	A	I asked my handcuffs be removed at one period
13	of the flight	because we had encountered a lot of turbulence
14	and they told	me no, they could not remove the handcuffs.
15	So I asked the	e co-pilot of the plane and he said no, that
16	the captain s	ays the prisoners on his plane are always
17	handcuffed.	
18	Q	Did there come a time when you arrived in the
19	United States	?
20	A	Yes.
21	Q	Where did you arrive in the United States?
22	A	I arrived at Kennedy Airport the following
23	morning.	
24	Q.	What happened at Kennedy Airport?
25	A	I was met by this gentleman over there.

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MR. HEINEMANN: Defendant indicating Special Agent Nicholas Alieva.

Q Was your custody relinquished by the Brazilian agent to this agent of the United States at that time?

A Yes, I was in his custody then. He had to sign the papers, he signed some papers or something.

MR. KELLY: I have no further questions.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. HEINEMANN:

When you saw what you described as American Agents in Bogota what were they doing?

A they were supervising the Colombian Agents who came up to my house.

MR. HEINEMANN: I object to the characterization "supervise".

Q What did you see them ding?

A Well, I didn't see their car but I know they were there because they were talking on a Walkie-Talkie to the Colombian Agents.

Q How could you tell they were Americans other than the car?

A Well, Americans in Colombia -- I can tell they were Americans.

Were they speaking Spanish?

A Yes. They were speaking Spanish in the Walkie-Talkie.

- Q Did they have American accents?
- A They looked American, they looked blond and over six foot two and I have seen these particular agents on another occasion and I knew they were American agents. They were working for the embassy and I knew them by their names.
 - Q When did you meet them?
- A I never met them personally or through
 personal introduction but I had seen them in a restaurant
 close to the American Embassy.
 - Q How did you learn their names?
 - A I learned their names from one Steven Burdock.
- Q At all times that you saw these agents whom you described as Americans were they acting together with and working with other agents whom you knew to be Colombian?
 - A Yes.
- Q And at no time were they acting alone or did they take any police action on their own, is that right?
- A No, they were not acting alone, they wanted the cColombian Agents to arrest me in Bogota and I left my house through the back door.
 - Q What kind of immigration documents did you

you went to Ecuador and then Peru and Brazil?

November, I am not exactly sure of the date.

This was around the middle or the 14th of

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- A 1973.

Q

- And where did you go from there?
- A I went to Ecuador.

Of 1973?

- Q And when you went to Ecuador what passport were you using?
- A When I was in Ecuador I was using another passport.
 - Q Under which name?
 - A Luis Bruno Alcorta.
- Q What passport did you have and use while you were in Bogota?
 - A The Walter Smith passport.
- Q In other words you had both an American Passport under the name of Walter Smith?
 - A Yes.
- Q And these are obtained from the Colombian
 Government under the false name of Walter Smith?
- A Well, I know I did not have a visa. When you enter the country they stamp the passport and that is automatically a visa. It is not apart from your passport, it is stamped into your passport.
- Q When you went to Ecuador from Bogota in approximately November, 1973 you used another false

A Yes I did because I was told that if I was caught in Colombia I would be shot because the American Agents had told the Colombian Agents that I was a dangerous person and I killed an American Agent in the United States. And so I had a choice of either being caught and shot or get out of the country under a different name.

Q . Incidentally, were you carrying any weapons, did you have any weapons on you in Bogota?

A No, when they came to my house I had no weapons.

Q Did you own any weapons at the time or during the time you were in the country of Colombia?

A Personally no.

American passport, is that right?

Q Did you have access to any?

A Yes.

Q How was that?

A Because I was living in another person's house and they had weapons.

Q What kind of weapons?

A He had a shotgun and pistol and I think a high powered rifle.

Q Going back for a minute from the time you were in Colombia to the last episode Mr. Chun, did there come a

A Yes.

Q At that point you understood they were there

time when agents came to your house, both Colombian and

A Of course.

to arrest you, is that right?

American, to speak to you?

Q And did you have occasion to engage in any activity that resulted in any physical harm being visited upon any of these agents whether they were American or Colombian?

A I do not feel I can answer that question as the result of physical harm because I am not a doctor. I was under the understanding when I closed the door an agent stuck his hand in the door.

Q It is not a fact and it is not unfair to say you slammed the door on the arm of one of the agents?

A No I would not say that, I did not slam the door on his arm. He set his hands, I think one finger into door.

Q And you ended up closing it while the finger was still there?

- A The reason I did this --
- Q I just want to know if it happened?
- A Yes, it happened. I did that because the man

would not show me identification that he was an agent. He just put out his handcuffs.

Q You do not know whether the body and person that belonged to the finger was American or Colombian?

A I know he was Colombian because I speak more or less perfect Spanish and I could tell by his accent he was Colombian.

Q Let us go to Ecuador. You had a second false passport that you used, is that right? You have given us that name. Is that an American Passport?

A Yes it is.

Q Did you obtain any other visas of any kind from the country of Ecuador?

A No I did not.

Q Was there a visa stamped in the passport by the Ecuadorian Government similarly to that which your other passport stamp had in Colombia?

A Yes, in Ecuador they stamped a visa in my passport. It is not a visa, it is a temporary permit into the country for a period of 60 to 90 days.

Q How long did you remain in Ecuador on this occasion?

A I remained in Ecuador approximately two weeks,
possibly three weeks because when I was getting away from

the American Agents and Colombian Agents in Bogota I hurt myself so I was resting.

- Q What was the occasion for your leaving Ecuador?
- A Because I did not want to stay in Ecuador,

 I wanted to go to Brazil.
- Q When approximately did you go to Brazil via
 Peru after you had been in Ecuador?
- A I had been in Peru for only one night. I was in transit and I stayed at the Hotel Bolivar for a night and left in the morning for Rio de Janeiro.
 - Q Approximately when was this if you recall?
- A I would say -- well, the day I arrived in Rio de Janeiro was the 1st of July -- January pardon me, not July.
 - Q 1974?
- A Of 1974 so I was in Perus the last day of December, 1973.
- Q You first landed in Rio de Jameiro, is that right?
- A No, when I entered Brazil the first time that we landed was San Paulo and from there to Rio de Janeiro.
- Q The first time you got off for any period of time was in Rio de Janeiro, is that right?
 - A Yes I got off the plane in Rio de Janeiro

And is that where you remained the balance

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until you were arrested? Yes it is.

What documents if any did you have that authorized you to stay or visit the country of Brazil?

I had a temporary -- well, it was temporary -A a work permit or theatrical publicity thing, something like that and I also had my passport where they stamped it.

When you say passport, which passport are you referring to now in Brazil?

- A Luis Alcorta passport.
- Was that an American Passport?
- Yes it was.

Where did you obtain the work permit that you say you had?

It is not really a work permit, you pay a tax, you pay \$20 -- it is in Cruzeiros but it is more or less \$20. This means you can work in theatrical or publicity, movies, things like that.

(Continued on next page)

	A 24
1	Chun-cross 24
2	Q Where did you get that document?
3	A At the Minister of Tax in Rio de Janeiro.
4	Q That was after you landed?
5	A Yes, a couple of weeks after I landed.
6	Q During the entire time that you were in
7	Brazil you were using a false documentation, that is to say
8	you were using a name you just gave us. Would you repeat
9	that?
10	A Luis Bruno Alcorta.
11	Q You were using this false documentation during
12	the time you were in Brazil?
13	A Well I was using not my real name.
14	Q How did you get that American Passport with
15	Luis Alcorta on it?
16	A I bought it.
17	Q You knew it to be false at that time?
18	A Well I knew it was not my passport. I was in
19	need of a passport because
20	Q You knew your own name was not Luis Alcorta?
21	A Of course.
22	Q Was there any other documentation that you had
23	to obtain during the entire time that you were in Brazil
24	from the first of January until June, 1974?

Yes, I had to go down and get an extension on

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You went to do that at the Ministry of Taxes?

No. Immigration and they stamped another 90 days in your passport.

Had they stamped the 90 days visa or permit Q the first time you entered?

Yes they did.

my period that I could be in Brazil.

And this was the immigration authorities of the country of Brazil, is that right?

> A Yes.

And when you saw them on both occasions that is when you first entered and when you needed 90 days extension you were using this Luis Alcorta passport which you have not in your own name?

Yes I was.

When for the first time were you approached or had contact made with you by any authorities of the Brazilian Government subsequent to obtaining the extension, the 90 day extension on the visa.

Never.

There came a time when you were arrested?

Yes, but that is after I obtained the extension of the 90 days on the visa.

After that happened were you only contacted

by them once and that is when you were arrested?

A Yes, they had been watching me for a week, one week.

Q When you say they arrested you, you may not recall the names of the agents but can you describe exactly how many agents there were and where they approached you and what if anything they said to you?

A Well, they came into my apartment. My maid opened the door and I was in bed sleeping and they came into my bedroom and handcuffed me.

Q How many of them were there?

A Five.

Q And they announced to you what their authority was for whom they were there?

A Yes, they told me they came there because

American authorities had notified them that I was living at
this particular address and I was wanted in the United States
for murdering an American Agent and for trafficking.

Q Did they indicate to you by anything they said or did what particular branch of the Brazilian Police they were employed by?

- A They were interpol, they were Federal Police.
- O And did they take your American Passport you had under the name of Luis Alcorta?

A

Yes.

Q And subsequently did they learn either from you or accuse you of the fact that was not your true name?

A No they did not realize that that was not my true name or exactly what the story was because they had a picture on it and to them apparently it did not look like a false passport and that was not, I think, the issue. The issue was to them whether I was or was not and I told them I was not the person they were looking for.

Q Did they use the name Gary Warren or Michael
Chun in describing you or questioning you?

A Yes, they had all those names.

Q Did they indicate in any way they believe it or had information that the name on your passport you exhibited to them was not in fact your true name?

A No, they did not say that because they kept me in the kitchen for a while because they were not sure.

Q Where were you brought to in Rio de Janeiro from your apartment when you were arrested, do you know the address or location?

A I was brought to they call it the Ucar. It is an area in Rio de Janeiro and it is Headquarters for the Federal Police.

Q And you were brought there by individuals who

came to your apartment?

A Yes.

Q When you got to the headquarters of the Federal Police -- incidentally do you remember a street name of that location?

Chun-cross

A No.

Q When you were brought there you said you were questioned, is that right?

A Yes I was.

Q Who questioned you?

A One of the gentlemen that brought me from Brazil, both of the two gentlemen who brought me here.

Q Were any of those two individuals the individuals who went to your apartment?

A Yes they were.

Q Were both of them actually in your apartment who arrested you?

A Yes.

Q Did you happen to know their names?

A I know the first name of one, it is Milton, it is on the paper they gave to the American Agents here in New York when they brought me here.

Q What was the nature of the interrogations that took place, the questioning that took place after you

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were brought to the headquarters of the police?

A The nature of it, if I knew whether or not I was the person they wanted.

Q How did they indicate to you who it was they wanted?

A They told me they were looking for Gary Warren or Michael Chun and these other names, that he had been involved in trafficking and with a United States Agent.

Q In all times during these interrogations did you deny being Gary Warren or MIchael Chun?

A No, not at all times. They threatened me, they told me if I did not cooperate with them they would keep my wife in custody and she had been 8 months over 40 days pregnant at that particular time.

Q Incidentally was your wife in the apartment when you were arrested?

A Yes she was.

Q Was she taken into custody?

A Yes.

Q What charge did they say they would hold your wife on?

A I do not know, they never said the charge.

They said they would just hold her.

Q Did you admit to them your name was Gary Warren

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A No.

or Michael Chun?

Throughout the entire period you were interrogated which I understand you say was five or six hours did you ever admit to them your true name was MIchael Chun and you also used the name Gary Warren?

No I did not tell them that but I told them A I had known this person.

Exactly what was it you told them?

I told them I was a friend of the person in question.

> Did you offer to help find him? Q

No. A

What else were you questioned about besides your own identity? Were you questioned about narcotics traffic?

No, they did not question me about that because they had been watching my apartment for one week and they knew I was not associated with that dement of people in Brazil.

Excuse me, can you explain that?

They had me watched in my apartment for one week and they knew I was not associated with that element of people in Brazil, people who work in narcotics. I had

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been working ten or twelve hours a day and they watched me and they told me they watched me for one week and they said it was decided it was about time they picked me up.

Q How many days were you held in custody by the police, the Federal Police of Brazil?

- A For four days.
- Q And where where were you lodged?
- A In Central Rio.
- Q Is that place separate from where you were first brought when you were arrested?
- A This is federal detention solely for people waiting for processing in court.
- Q When you were first brought to the detention headquarters were you ever brought back to the police headquarters?
 - A Yes I was.
 - Q When was that?
- A That was two days before I left the country to be fingerprinted and photographed.
 - Q And did they fingerprint and photograph you?
 - A Two days after I had been detained.
- Q Did they question you further at that time when they brought you back two days later to the Federal Prison?

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Was that the only time you were brought from the Federal Detention House before you were flown to the United States?

Yes. They did tell me the reason they weren't sending me to Brazilia for legal extradition is if they sent me to Brazilia they would have to leave my wife in the country if she had a baby in the country through the laws of the country which is they could not extradite me at that time.

Of all the times you were in the custody of Q the Brazilian Federal Police the only time you were interrogated is when you were first arrested, Is that right?

> A Yes.

No.

And during that time that you were questioned or interrogated were you other than you have described concerning the custody of your wife, were you threatened in any other way?

No.

Were you physically harmed in any way by any member of the Brazilian Police?

Yes, I was physically harmed by the handcuffs on the airplane which were very tight for nine hours.

Before the time that you got on the airplane

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were you physically harmed in any way in Brazil by the Brazilian Authorities?

A Physically no.

Q Other than their statement to you that they intended to hold your wife in custody if you did not cooperate with them, did they threaten you in any other way?

A No.

Q Your testimony is you were never shown any documentation that dealt with the Brazilian Government's expulsion from you of their country to the United States?

A The only documentation they had was a piece of paper with a lot of names on it and my address in Rio de Janeiro. They never had any legal documentation.

Q That they showed you?

A No, they did not have.

(Continued on next page)

I am only asking you what you were able to see based on what they showed you. Did you see any documents shown to you by any members of the Brazilian Authorities that they had the legal right to expel you from their own country?

A No. They did tell me they had to take me to Brazilia for extradition.

MR. HEINEMANN: I have no further questions at this time.

THE COURT: Is there any redirect?

MR. KELLY: NO Judge.

THE COURT: Does that consitute the defendant's case?

MR. KELLY: Yes Judge.

THE COURT: I am highly doubtful whether you have made out a prima facie case assuming everything your client said is true.

MR. KELLY: Well it is true your Honor, this case is distinguishable from the Toscannino case.

THE COURT: The facts as I find them now are that the defendant was in Colombia illegally. He was using a false passport. That Colombian Agents were seeking to question him. That he used violence on one Colombian Agent and he escaped from Colombia,

undoubtedly in violation of the criminal laws of Colombia.

THE DEFENDANT: Can I say something your Honor.

MR. KELLY: No.

think, assuming there were United States Agents involved which I am not sure about, but assuming there were, a false United States Passport was being used and it was appropriate for United States Agents to be cooperating with Colombian Agents in such an investigation of the violation of both Colombian and American criminal law. Certainly no improper conduct on the part of the American or Colombian Agents is shown.

The defendant then went to Ecuador. He was in Ecuador in violation, undoubtedly, of the Ecuadorian criminal law because he was using a false passport and gained entry into that country using a false passport.

He entered Brazil using a false passport in violation of the laws of Brazil. He also obtained a false work permit, undoubtedly in violation of the criminal laws of Brazil. It was perfectly appropriate for him to be investigated by Brazilian Authorities and to be taken in for questioning. Having

entered the country illegally and being there
illegally it was appropriate for him to be expelled.

He had no business being in Brazil under a false
passport and it would have been appropriate, I think
under the laws of most civilized nations to handle
the matter in just that way.

The defendant had no right to be in the country and had falsely entered, that is he had entered using false credentials. They had a right to put him on the plane to send him out and since he was an American Citizen the place to send him was back to America. I think that would standard practice throughout the world.

There is no indication at all that the

American Authorities participated in any of the

activities in Brazil and it was perfectly appropriate

for the Brazilian Authorities to contact American

Authorities by telephone, as your client has testified,

and the defendant has testified, to determine whether

there was a man like Alcorta or Mr. Smith or whether

he was in fact Mr. Warren or Michael Chunn. No

physical violence was used at any time.

Lack of a hearing was apparently a result not of an attempt to deny the defendant any of his Brazilian rights, whatever they might have been, but

rather an attempt to show some compassion towards his pregnant wife.

I do not see in what way the American Authorities can be said to be at all at fault or to have violated this defendant's Consitutional Rights.

If you want a short recess to give me the cases you are relying upon I will be happy to give it to you. I see not point in continuing the hearing further under these circumstances.

MR. KELLY: I do not have any cases other an the Toscannino Case.

THE COURT: Let me have the slip sheet and I will look at it again.

MR. KELLY: The point I am making, your Honor, is that the very fact that the defendant left Colombia, I think, if we take his testimony as true, was done partly through the instigation of American authorities.

THE COURT: I see no basis at all for that.

MR. KELL) I would say the same situation arose in Brazil. It was through the pressure exerted by American authorities that this defendant who had lived placidly in Brazil for eight months was taken into custody.

THE COURT: He was living under a fraudulent passport and using fraudulent work papers.

MR. KELLY: Well, I understand that.

THE COURT: I do not understand. Anybody in this country who used these techniques would be thrown out of the country too.

MR. KELLY: That person, I believe, would have proceedings before the Immigration Service before that was done to protect his rights.

THE COURT: We do not have to force other countries to give the same degree of due process as we give in this country. Certainly the procedures are not uncivilized as they have been described here.

MR. KELLY: It is true what your Honor says.

I am just indicating as part of what happened to
the defendant, taking that as part of a whole
context in which he was given no rights under
Brazilian law or United States law because the
United States if they --

THE COURT: What rights could the United
States give him in Brazil or Colombia or Ecuador?

MR. KELLY: They could make sure of his rights as an American Citizen by returning him to the United States according to the legal channels. There is an extradition treaty with Brazil.

THE COURT: I do not understand how this country can control Brazilian activities. We have

no right to interfer with the internal operations in Brazil. I do not understand what you expected the country to do.

MR. KELLY: I think under very suspicious circumstances this defendant was expelled not to some other country but was expelled by placing him on board an American airline.

There is no other place to send him — to Saudi Arabia?

No other country in the world would take him except
his place of citizenship. I do not understand what
you expected the Brazilian people to do when they
had a man illegally in their country, using a false
passport, who was concededly and American citizen
using a false American passport. What else were they
to do but put him on a plane back to this country.

MR. KELLY: Well he had come from other countries in South America, he could have been sent to other countries?

THE COURT: Where?

MR. KELLY: He could have been sent back to the country he came from.

THE COURT: Ecuador would not take him, he was using false Ecuadorian visa.

MR. KELLY: We do not know that just because

nobody asked anybody else what to do.

THE COURT: Why should they ask anybody?

The man is there illegally. He was in all these countries he described illegally and none of them would have taken him had they known the situation.

MR. KELLY: Well, it seems to me there ought to be procedures for doing these things in a regular way.

THE COURT: Where, in Brazil?

MR. KELLY: In any civilized country.

THE COURT: But I cannot control Brazilian procedures. There is no showing whatsoever that anything illegal was done by American officials, which is of what is of concern here.

We will take a recess so that you may give

me the cases you rely upon and you better give

me a more coherent theory than I understand your

theory presently is. We will adjourn until 2:30.

MR. KELLY: I do not have any more cases to offer your Honor. I was relying on Toscannino.

THE COURT: That is not very helpful.

MR. KELLY: Indicating perhaps because of what was said in the Toscannino case, that it could be extended to cover a situation which I admit is distinguishable.

THE COURT: It is not very helpful to me.

You had better rely on specific language or specific theory, not just throw a case at me. I do not have the case before me. We will adjourn until 2:30.

(Whereupon the matter was adjourned to 2:30 o'clock p.m. of the same day.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

2:30 P.M.

THE COURT: Any further material that either side wants to present?

MR. KELLY: No, I have nothing further.

MR. HEINEMANN: No, your Honor, except that

I do not have today any translations of the Brazilian
law with respect to the procedures for expulsion
and deportation. My position would be that if the
United States Government did not itself get involved
in anything that could be nearly called a due
process violation, that whether Brazil acted within
its own rules would be irrelevant, but I would make
an offer of proof that there is a procedure under
Brazilian law for the expulsion and deportation
of citizens that the Government deems undesirable.

THE COURT: I assume it's the case and the cases contruing Rule 44.1 I think it is, of the Rules of Civil Procedure, which apply in the situation through the Federal Criminal Rules. I will assume that they have such procedure in the absence of any material submitted by either counsel.

my findings of fact I made this morning are my findings of fact and I give the maximum possible weight to the testimony of the defendant.

Toscannino decided by the United States Court of Appeals, May 15th, 1974, slip sheet pages 3514-3515, placed down as the holding of that case that Ker does not apply where a defendant has been brought into the District Court's jurisdiction by forceable abduction in violation of a treaty."

This defendant was not brought in by abduction.

No treaty was violated.

The line of cases that apply in this situation is stated and referred to in footnote 9. The slip sheet at Page 3517 "The Consititution, of course, applies only to the conduct abroad of Agents acting on behalf of the United States. It does not govern the independent conduct of foreign officials in their own country. Whether or not the United States Officials are substantially involved or foreigners are acting as their agents or employees, is a question of fact to be resolved in each case."

I find, as a matter of fact, that United States Officials were not substantially involved.

Other cases taking the same position are
Kilday v. United States, 481F 2d,655 at 656; also,
United States v. Tierney, 448 F 2d, 37; United States
v. Shea, 436 F 2d, 740 at 741; United States v.
Nagelberg, 434 F 2d 585 at 587, Footnote 1; Stonehill

v. United States, 405 F 2d, 738 at 743; Brulay v. United States, 383 F 2d, 345 at 348 and the offer cited, Birdsell v. United States, 346 F 2d, 775 at 782, an opinion by Judge Friendly sitting by designation in the 5th Circuit.

Procedures used by the Brazilian authorities were in fact not shocking and did not violate any concept of Roachin. This defendant's rights under the Constitution of the United States were not violated. This Court has jurisdiction to proceed in this case.

This constitutes findings of fact in law and the full hearing required under the Toscannino decision. If, of course, Toscannino is reversed by the Supreme Court, then A'fortiori, this Court has jurisdiction in this case.

Any further findings of fact of law that the defendant would like?

MR. KELLY: No, Judge.

THE COURT: The Government?

MR. HEINEMANN: No.

THE COURT: I'll hear your plea.

MR. KELLY: Judge, again, if we can reserve at this point of appeal with the consent of the Court and the United States Attorney, the defendant

is at the point where he will plead guilty to the charge.

THE COURT: In my opinion, the practice of the Second Circuit --

MR. HEINEMANN: United States v. Rothberg -THE COURT: It is doubtful validity to the
extent that this Court has the power to preserve
Appellate Rights. The Court exercises them, but
I have serious doubts that anything I do and add or
subtract from the jurisdiction of the Court of
Appeals.

MR. KELLY: I have advised the defendant of that, your Honor. Ee will still plead guilty.

THE COURT: What count?

MR. KELLY: A single count indictment, Judge.

THE COURT: What's the penalty?

MR. KELLY: 15 years or \$25,000 fine or both

THE COURT: Three year minimum.

MR. KELLY: Minimum three year period of parole, right.

THE COURT: What is your correct name?

THE DEFENDANT: Michael James Chunn.

THE COURT: Hold old are you, Mr. Chunn?

THE DEFENDANT: 28.

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THE COURT: How much education have you had?

THE DEFENDANT: Two and a half years of college.

THE COURT: Where?

THE DEFENDANT: Los Angeles.

THE COURT: What college?

THE DEFENDANT: Glendale Junior College and Orange County College.

THE COURT: Have you ever been treated for a mental or emotional problem?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: Do you take drugs?

THE DEFENDANT: I have at times.

THE COURT: When did you take drugs last?

THE DEFENDANT: Approximately a year ago.

THE COURT: What was the quantities and types?

THE DEFENDANT: Cocaine.

THE COURT: Is that the only drug you took?

THE DEFENDANT: It's the only drug I have

ever taken in any amount.

THE COURT: How much did you take?

THE DEFENDANT: Considerable arount -- you

mean at one period of time or over a period

THE COURT: Over how long a period?

THE DEFENDANT: A year and a half.

THE COURT: What was the maximum you took in any day?

THE DEFENDANT: A half ounce.

THE COURT: A half ounce? That's a very large quantity.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Where did you take that in, Colombia?

THE DEFENDANT: Colombia.

THE COURT: Is there any indication that's affected your brain?

THE DEFENDANT: No, I don't think so, to be honest with you.

THE COURT: Are you taking any medication?
THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: You've discussed this case on numerous occasions with your client. In your opinion, is he capable of understanding the nature of these proceedings?

MR. KELLY: Yes, your Honor, very responsive at all times.

THE COURT: Have any tests been made to induce you to plead guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Any promises?

THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: You know that I can sentence you to 15 years plus \$25,000 fine plus a parole term that can run for the rest of your life. You understand that?

THE COURT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Are you doing this voluntarily?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

MR. HEINEMANN: Your Honor, I should point out with respect to this defendant, there are indictments pending in two other Federal Districts. This defendant has been told through his counsel and by me, personally, that his plea here is not dispositive of those indictments. He may very well have to face trial in both of those other districts where he faces charges for similar offenses.

THE COURT: You're entitled to an immediate trial. I'm prepared to try this case immediately. You have the right to trial by jury, the right to counsel, if you can't afford it. Counsel will be appointed by the Court.

You have many Constitutional and other protections which you waive when you plead guilty. You understand that.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes. I do.

THE COURT: It's the Court's opinion that you can not appeal from a plea of guilty. You understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Whereas you could appeal from a conviction. You understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Have you explained all this and other rights gives up?

MR. KELLY: Yes, Judge.

THE COURT: Have you read the indictment?
THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

on or about the 1st day of September, 1972, up until
November of 1973, both dates being approximate, here
and elsewhere, Charles Costanza, Nancy Jenkins,
Fernando Pardo, Deborah Juliani, Mary Westlake, Gary
Warren, a/k/a Michael Chunn, Michael DeSantis, Neil
DeSantis, Mary Ureka, the defendants and others
known and unknown to the Grand Jury wilfully, knowingly
and unlawfully did conspire together and with each
other to violate Sections of the Code dealing with
the unlawful importation, possession and sale of
narcotics.

It was a part of the conspiracy to import

quantities of cocaine and to distribute and possess with intent to distribute in this country that cocaine and conceal the conspiracy and in furtherance of the conspiracy, you traveled by airplane with one Vicky Thesman from Bogota, Colombia to Miami, Florida in April, 1973 and various other acts were done to carry out the conspiracy.

Tell me briefly what your participation in this conspiracy was.

THE DEFENDANT: From what I understand, I made a telephone call to this girl, Deborah.

THE COURT: What do you mean from what you understand? Did you or did you not?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I did. I made the telephone call and when the telephone conversation she introduced me to Fernando Pardo and I went down to Colombia and I purchased the cocaine, came back to Miami, was arrested at Miami Airport.

THE COURT: How much did you import at that time?

THE DEFENDANT: One kilo, 200 grams, a little over 200 grams.

THE COURT: Any other questions you think
I ought to ask at this time?

MR. KELLY: No, Judge.

THE COURT: Does the Government have anything to suggest?

MR. HEINEMANN: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you have any questions you want to ask me, Mr. Chunn?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, just one thing. My involvement with those people, I was not involved with those people in September, 1972. Of course, it does say up to the filing of this indictment.

THE COURT: When were you involved?

THE DEFENDANT: Just as a short period before

I made this telephone call.

THE COURT: When was that, roughly?

THE DEFENDANT: November, '72 -- no, pardon

me, December, '72.

THE COURT: December, '72?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes. Then I wasn't involved at all. I had met the people.

THE COURT: When did you come into this country with cocaine?

THE DEFENDANT: April, 1973.

THE COURT: That's all during the conspiracy period?

THE DEFENDANT: No, but what I meant to say, your Honor, is that the indictment say from about

the first day of September, 1972 up until the filing of this indictment my name was mentioned along with these other people as bringing in cocaine into this country.

THE COURT: This conspiracy extended over a longer period of time. This Court has heard the wire taps and has heard other information in the case. Even though you joined the conspiracy later, you would be responsible for the entire conspiracy.

THE DEFENDANT: I didn't understand that.

That's what I meant, because I know I have an indictment or a charge in Florida and I couldn't actually understand, a charge in Florida and it's the same as this one and the one in Los Angeles and it's the same too. I don't understand the whole situation.

THE COURT: I don't know whether those charges will stand independently, but this Court has received information having sentenced most of the conspirators here, supporting the contention that the conspiracy took place over a long period of time and if you did anything in connection with conspiracy, even though you joined it later, you would be libel, like joining a business.

THE DEFENDANT: Even if you are not in the business with those people, just introduced to some-body, you're still involved in their business?

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THE COURT: That's my interpretation, but if you have any doubts about it, I suggest you discuss it with your attorney.

ing I had. I understand the conspiracy to be just about anything, but my involvement with these people was nothing, just introduced to one person through the people.

THE COURT: But you did bring in cocaine as part of the discussion?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I did.

THE COURT: How do you plead to the count, guilty or not guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: I plead guilty, your Honor.

THE COURT: I accept your plea. We'll have to get a probation report since this is a jail case. You better give it to us in three weeks and we'll sentence him before he leaves here.

He's in custody, Federal custody.

I see you have some scratches on your face. What was that due to?

THE DEFENDANT: This, it's nerves.

THE COURT: What do you mean nerves?
THE DEFENDANT: Nervous.

THE COURT: You mean you scratched yourself?

THE DEFENDANT: No, I didn't have it scratched.

It's just nerves.

THE COURT: It's a blemish on your skin?
THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: See that he sees a doctor. He seems to have some blemishes on his face, but he seems to the Court, to be sufficiently capable and in control of his wits so that he can capably plead here.

Is that your impression?

MR. KELLY: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Thank you.

AFFIDAVIT OF MAILING

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EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YOR			
LYDIA FERN	ANDEZ	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	being duly sworn
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